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Korea Is One; World Public Fully Support Its Reunification

President KIM IL SUNG Greets World Conference

President Kim Il Sung sent on Nov. 27 the following message to the 2nd world conference for the reunification of Korea, KCNA reported:

To the 2nd world conference for Korea's reunification

I extend my warm congratulations and greetings to the 2nd world conference for Korea's reunification and all the delegates on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and my own.

The 2nd world conference for Korea's reunification was held reflecting the common desire and unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world people hoping for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Your conference is a significant international meeting which will greatly contribute to expediting the reunification of Korea and the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Today when the danger of perpetual division of Korea steadily grows and the tension is daily aggravated due to the "two Koreas" plot and war policy by the internal and external separatists, your conference constitutes a great support and inspiration to our people in their struggle for the country's independent peaceful reunification.

I am convinced that your conference convened amidst deep concern and expectation of all the good peoples of the world will mark an important occasion in further strengthening and developing the international solidarity movement to oppose the "two Koreas" policy of the splittists and support the reunification cause of Korea and sincerely wish the conference great successes in its lofty work.

KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

November 27, 1978
Pyongyang

World Korea Conf. Held; Over 500 Delegates Represent 60 Countries, 12 Int'l Bodies

(See related stories on pages 2 and 3)

The 2nd world conference for the reunification of Korea was held from Nov. 27 to 29 at Hotel Pacific, Tokyo, as the effort for the independent, peaceful Korean reunion is receiving ever-increasing global support

The conference was attended by over 500 delegates from 60 countries in Asia, Africa, North and Latin America, Oceania and Europe. They represent parties and governments, public organizations, support committees for Korea's reunion and 12 international organizations including the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Lawyers Association. Included were prominent democratic figures from various countries.

Among them were representatives of Japanese organizations for solidarity with the Korean people in Tokyo, Hokkaido and all the prefectures of this country, political circles and public bodies.

Present also was a delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) with Vice-Chairman Li Gye Back as its head and Vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chul, its vice head. Others were Paek Jong Won, Pak Jung Hyon and Kim Gyu Sung.

A delegation of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" also participated.

Foreign correspondents and Korean reporters were also present there.

At the first-day sitting an opening address was made by Iwai Akira, representative member of the Japan preparatory committee and General Secretary of the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

In his speech he warmly welcomed all the delegates to the conference and said that the DPRK delegation was not present at the conference. He denounced the Japanese government's unjust refusal to permit the DPRK delegation's entry.

He stressed that the reunification of Korea is a common task of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The first-day sitting unanimously formed a presidium with 8 delegates—Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and representatives of Algeria, France, Peru, India, U.S. and Japan.

Tateyama Toshifumi, Chairman of the Federation of Independent Unions, spoke on behalf of the presidium.

Lelio Basso delivered a keynote report.

Pointing out that the division of Korea was caused by the interference of the foreign forces, Basso stressed the need to remove the interference in an effort for the independent reunification.

KOREA IS ONE
1978·TOKYO

Mark of the 2nd world conference

Reviewing the situation surrounding the Korean reunion issue since the Brussels conference, he said, the danger of war still remains great as President Carter has retreated from his "commitment to GI pullout from south Korea" and the U.S. has strengthened the deployment of its nuclear arms in south Korea. He said that the U.S. moves are under increasing worldwide denunciations.

Saying that the reunification of Korea is a common desire of the peace-loving people the world over, he emphasized the forces going against the stream of history will surely be defeated and the Korean people struggling for justice will certainly win.

He expressed a confidence that the peace-loving people of the world will stand by the Korean people.

Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) made a welcome speech on behalf of the Japan preparatory committee.

In his speech he pungently denounced the Japanese authorities' refusal to permit the entry into Japan of the DPRK delegation. This showed that the Japanese government is zealously partaking in the "two Koreas" plot, he noted.

Guest speakers took the rostrum.

They were: Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan; and Nishizawa Tomio, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Communist Party.

Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC courteously conveyed the message sent by President Kim Il Sung.

Received were messages of greetings from public organizations of the DPRK, many organizations of various countries and personages of various circles of Japan and from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Seoul.

Jean Dory, secretary general of the international liaison committee, submitted a report of the secretariat.

He suggested that the present situation of Korea be let known widely to the world and concrete action be taken to strengthen international solidarity.

At the conference Ichikawa Makoto, executive committee member of the international liaison committee and representative member of the Japan committee made a supplementary report.

Speeches were made at the first-day sitting by the representatives of Belgium, Costa Rica, and Togo.

The Japan preparatory committee arranged a banquet on the evening of Nov. 27 in honor of the participants of the conference.

The second-day meeting was held with a success.

The meeting was divided into two sub-committees.

The sub-committee meetings discussed the following agenda items.

The first sub-committee: 1) opposing the creation of "two Koreas" and removing the danger of new war from the Korean Peninsula; 2) the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and the support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The second sub-committee: 1) denouncing violations of human rights and promoting the restoration of democracy in south Korea; 2) opposing the Japan-south Korea fusion and making the Japanese government change its policy toward Korea.

At the sub-committees, a total of 71 Japanese and overseas delegates made speeches.

The second world conference successfully closed on Nov. 29 after discussing all the agenda items.

At the closing meeting Vice-Chairman Li Gye Back, head of the delegation of Chongryun, read out a congratulatory speech of the head of the DPRK delegation which absented itself from the conference owing to the Japanese government's unwarranted refusal to permit its entry into Japan.

Speeches were made by delegates of

(Continued on page 3)

Resolution, Appeal Adopted at 2nd World Conf.

RESOLUTION

For the purpose of examining the development, reinforcement and coordination of the international movement for solidarity with the Korean people for the reunification of the country, following the decisions of the first world conference held in Brussels in February, 1977, the second world conference for the reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo, Japan, from November 27 to 29, 1978.

Five hundred and four delegates representing governments, political parties, trade unions, social organisations, religious organisations and national committees for supporting Korea's reunification of 60 countries and 12 international organisations attended this world conference.

The considerable augmentation of the number of the organisations and countries represented here as compared with the first world conference proves that the international support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is expanding all over the world.

After hearing reports by Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Jean Dory, secretary general of the international liaison committee, and Ichikawa Makoto, representative member of the Japan preparatory committee of the conference, many delegates from different countries of the world took part in the discussion

On the basis of the reports and speeches, the participants of the conference examined the following questions at the plenary session and two sub-committee meetings:

1) On opposition to the "two Koreas" theory and elimination of the danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

2) On the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

3) On denunciation of violation of human rights and acceleration of democratization in south Korea.

4) On opposition to Japan-south Korea adhesion and action for a change in the Japanese government's policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After discussing these questions, the second world conference considers that the immediate and urgent task is to check the policy of dividing Korea and, accordingly, rejects the "theory of simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations," which would perpetuate the division of the country into hostile "two Koreas" contrary to the national desire of the Korean people and holds that the admission of Korea to the UN should be realized after the country recovered its national entity, that is, Korea is reunified.

The conference denounces the "theory of cross recognition" as a trick to create a favourable international "climate" for the creation of "two Koreas" and calls upon all countries to heighten vigilance against all the splitting plots which will not ensure peace and security in any case but, on the contrary create conditions for a large-scale conflict.

With a view to respecting the rights of the Korean people, removing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and realizing a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the conference:

— Demands the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in south Korea and all weapons including nuclear weapons;

— Demands the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea in conformity with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly;

— Supports the initiatives for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. which will put an end to the belligerency;

— Demands cessation of repression of all south Korean people active for the democratic rights and reunification of the country and release of all political prisoners;

— Denounces the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and its overseas operative tool "international federation for victory over communism";

— Demands that overseas Koreans be allowed to conduct political activities for the reunification of their country and they are granted democratic national rights in the countries they reside:

— Demands an end to U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration and to the reinforcement of military strength in south Korea;

— Denounces the neo-colonial policy of the multinational and capitalist corporations of the United States, Japan and member states of "European Common Market" in south Korea.

Considering that the reunification of Korea is a question of the Koreans themselves that should be settled without outside interference, the conference holds that it should be realised on independent and democratic principles and in a peaceful way in accordance with the three principles formulated in the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972.

APPEAL

Representatives of governments, political parties, trade unions, social organisations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification of various countries and international organisations held the second world conference for the reunification of Korea in Tokyo, Japan, from November 27 to 29. 1978.

Desirous of an early realisation of the reunification of Korea, the conference addresses this appeal once again to the governments, political parties, trade unions, social organisations and religious organisations of all countries and international organisations and to the people all over the world.

Korea remains divided till today when over 30 years have passed since the end of the Second World War.

It is an ardent desire of the people in the north and south of Korea to put an end to the state of division and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is an inalienable national right which no one can deny for the Korean people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Achievement of national independence in opposition to imperialist and neo-colonialist domination, constitutes today an irresistible historical current and this is a road to world peace.

Consequently, the world people who love peace and democracy fully support the movement for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

But, the reunification of Korea has not been realised as yet because of the presence of the U.S. forces armed with nuclear weapons in south Korea.

The U.S. forces "aid" the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" which oppresses freedom and democracy and continues to violate the principle of national self-determination.

The United States persistently opposes the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in order to fix the division of Korea and leave south Korea permanently under its control.

For this pourpose, it is reorganizing and reinforcing the means of aggression and war in Asia, on the Korean Peninsula in particular.

And it is stepping up with great haste the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration with Japan as the basis and the "Japan-U.S. security pact" and "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" as a lever.

This constitutes a new menace to sovereignty of Asian nations and peace and security in Asia.

The Seoul "regime" cruelly suppresses those who demand democracy and the reunification of their country in south Korea.

While staying in Japan in August, 1973, Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of south Korea, was spirited to south Korea by the south Korean "CIA" and is detained by the Pak "regime" still today.

The "international federation for victory over communism," an overseas operative tool of the south Korean "CIA", gravely infringes upon and interferes with the sovereignty and democracy of many countries.

The second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea unanimously considers that the following actions should be developed in all countries of the world:

— Resolute condemnation of the dangerous manoeuvres of the U.S., Japanese and south Korean rulling circles who aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and menace world peace.

— Opposition to the "two Koreas" plot for perpetuation of the Korean division and support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

— Strong demand of the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

— Denunciation of the Pak "regime's" violation of human rights and positive support to the south Korean people fighting for democracy.

— Opposition to the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration and demand of a radical change in the Japanese government's policy toward Korea.

The conference solemnly appeals to the governments, political parties, trade unions, social organisations and religious organisations of all countries and international organisations and world people as follows:

— Direct great attention to the importance of the Korean question proceeding from the basic stand for world peace, national independence and freedom, and inform broad public opinion of it.

— Make every effort to further develop the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in all countries.

朝鮮の統一のための第2回世界会議
조선의 통일을 위한 제2차 세계회의
THE 2ND WORLD CONFERENCE FOR REUNIFICATION OF KOREA
1978.11 27·28·29
MALI

The second world conference for the reunification of Korea was held at Hotel Pacific, Tokyo, with the participation of over 500 delegates from 60 countries

Greetings from DPRK Public Bodies

The second world conference for the reunification of Korea received messages from public organizations of the DPRK.

Among them were the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean National Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Extending warm congratulations and greetings to the second world conference for Korea's reunification and all the delegates on behalf of all the Korean working class, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea said: it is a great victory of the struggle for independent and peaceful solution of the Korean problem that numerous obstructionist machinations against the conference have been frustrated thanks to the active efforts of the broad democratic forces including the Japanese working class and thanks to the common struggle of the world's progressive peoples.

World Conference Demands GI Pullout; Supports

Keynote Report by Lelio Basso, Chairman of Int'l Liaison Com. (Gist)

Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee, made a keynote report at the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea on Nov. 27.

End to Interference of All Outside Forces

The report said:

I would like to stress above all questions as to what role the international solidarity movement should play in contributing to the creation of favourable conditions for the reunification of Korea and what particular responsibility the outside factors bear in the work for the reunification of this country.

The United States is mainly responsible for the division of Korea and Britain and other countries are also responsible for it in no small measure.

Inasmuch as the tragedy of Korea's division was forced upon her not by the Korean people but by the outside forces, the latter should bear direct responsibility for the division and are duty-bound to remove the obstacles lying on the road of the reunification ahead of the Korean people who have a capacity for reunifying their country on their own

Our duty is to struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and armaments from south Korea and for an end to the interference of all the outside forces so that the Korean people may shape their destiny by themselves.

Saying that we should see in the face the negative developments which have become serious since the Brussels conference, the report went on:

The most important negative event is that President Carter has gone back on his promises to partially withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

To our regret, the United States has discarded its commitments and is now following a more dangerous road. That is, the U.S. troops intend actually to stay on in south Korea indefinitely and, at the same time, a plan to reinforce the south Korean armed forces is being gradually translated into practice as "compensatory measures" to offset the "phase-out" of U.S. troops.

Now we see under our eyes a situation in which not only the U.S. troops continuously stay on but also the south Korean army will be reinforced on a large scale.

This is not all.

In March 1978 the United States held in this area a military exercise called "Team Spirit '78," the largest ever held since the end of the war in 1953.

The exercise was participated in by nearly 118,000 U.S and south Korean troops.

Evidently, it could not but pose a grave danger that this large-scale military exercise was held at a time when "aid" to the south Korean army was steadily increasing.

Needless to say, it was not a simple provocation but an act aimed at provoking something and gave rise to uneasiness and apprehension.

Such act clearly shows that the United States is not only strengthening its integration with the south Korean army but increasing its capacity of intervention against Korea from within and without.

Nature of Seoul "Regime"

Pointing to the south Korean situation and the nature of the Seoul "regime," the report said:

It is a mistake to think that the question of reunification will be solved without having a full knowledge of the nature of the Seoul "regime."

As south Korea is dependent upon the United States militarily and politically, it is dependent economically, too. Its economy is, after all, a part subordinated to the world capitalist economy.

The southern half is being integrated into the world capitalist economic system.

This is not an exaggeration, but there are facts confirming treacherous acts in south Korea.

I would like to cite here a few most distinct examples of the fact sufficiently showing a politics which I called a treachery.

One of them is the dispatch of south Korean troops to the war against the Indochinese people.

The exploitation of south Korean labour force by foreign capital is going on on a large scale in south Korea, especially in the "free export" zone and in the Near and Middle East, South Africa, West Germany and other countries. These facts, a common practice in dependent "regimes" are a tragic abuse of the ability and creative ingenuity of the south Korean people.

All these factors are connected with the struggle for reunification. The north and the south show distinct differences in various aspects originating from their systems. Most conspicuous among them is a big difference between the policy of the north run through with independence and self-reliance and the dependent policy of the south.

When the south Korean "regime" was serving the interests of the Americans, the northern half rose imposingly.

The northern half does not sell its people and its resources to anyone.

Solidarity with S. Korean People's Struggle

I spoke about south Korea because these changes are related in no small measure to the struggle for reunification.

Firstly, the integration of the south Korean economy into the world capitalist economy has brought about

very great changes in its economic structure.

The differences between the two parts of the country have become great because the Seoul "regime" prevented the south Korean people from having any contact with socialism in the north.

Secondly, changes that have taken place in south Korea inevitably kept it distant from the northern half. The difference between the two social systems is growing with each passing day. Reunification should be achieved at an early date so that this difference may not become greater.

Thirdly the increasing integration of south Korea into the world capitalist system makes us engaged in the solidarity movement direct very deep attention to the economic relations between the capitalist countries and south Korea.

Referring to the foreign interference, national reconciliation and reunification, the report said that the broad masses of people in the southern half are supporting the principles for reunification maintained by the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that a north-south dialogue offered an opportunity to promote reunification and reconciliation, but the suppression has been intensified in south Korea.

Proposals for National Reunification

The proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a great national congress and achieving great national unity should be regarded as just measures which do not allow the Seoul "regime" representing no one to monopolize the will of the southern half but make it possible to achieve the great unity of north and south Korea.

I think the proposal of the Government of the DPRK on instituting a north-south confederation is one which should be approached without prejudice.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that talks be held between the DPRK and the United States for replacing the armistice agreement with a durable peace agreement.

The position of the DPRK is that discussion about a peace agreement should be conducted between the United States which carries the UN flag and the DPRK, signatories to the armistice agreement.

The south Korean "regime" is not entitled to partake in matters concerning the armistice as it originally opposed the signing of the armistice agreement.

It should be noted in addition that the DPRK not only took an initiative on concluding a durable peace agreement but also proposed a dialogue with the United States.

She has done every effort possible to resolve the abnormal situation.

What we all can agree is that the basic principle is clear and a clear explanation of it can be given. It can be explained by the following methods:

Firstly, the armistice should be discussed again by the DPRK and the United States, signatories to it. The armistice agreement should be replaced by a durable peace agreement and the United States should withdraw all its troops and armaments from south Korea.

Secondly, the Korean people alone can solve the question of the reunification of their country peacefully and independently. This is the fundamental and elementary right of the Korean people.

Throughout her history Korea has never threatened others.

On the contrary, she has been an object of aggression and occupation by others.

The presence of foreign troops in south Korea (principally U.S. troops and troops of Britain and other countries) is an extremely illegal act against the Korean people and poses a grave threat to peace.

Goals for Future Struggle

I am going to say what goals the conference should set for our future struggle.

The first goal is to organise and strengthen the work for arousing world public opinion on the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

In this question I think it is important to stress the need not only to wage the movement of solidarity with the Korean people but also to understand and let people understand that we should fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against imperialism which is the root cause of war and exploitation in all parts of the world and, therefore, is our common enemy.

Official data of our committee published in the inaugural issue of its journal confirmed the existence of the danger of war in Korea.

If we are to avert this danger, all those who are interested in defending world peace should join us in demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and opposing the creation of "two Koreas" and "simultaneous UN membership."

No people will accept the perpetuation of such division.

Our work cannot be confined to holding a conference once in every two years. In order to advance our work, we should take a number of intiatives.

In this connection I would like to raise a few opinions to you.

A) It must not be forgotten first of all that independent and peaceful reunification is not a work of any one party, and the south Korean people (especially democratic figures and those in exile) should play an important role.

Accordingly, what is important in the work for reunification is to understand their problem, their concern and understand their view and desire and take them into consideration as much as possible.

I would like to advance one additional proposal, that is, to conduct a scientific study of the U.S. imperialists' cultural infiltration into south Korea and its consequences.

B) At the same time, in accord with numerous American friends who oppose the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, a movement should be waged for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and against the concentration of nuclear weapons in Korea or in its proximity.

C) Another problem which should not be neglected is that of the violation of human rights in south Korea, in which I was occupied at the Brussels conference.

D) Our organisation, in its early period, drew up a statement on human rights and made it public in Algiers on July 4, 1976, and then set up a permanent court.

This court will certainly be officially formed in the coming March and have the competence, as proclaimed in the Algiers statement, to pass a judgement upon all violations of human rights in all places where human rights are trampled upon.

It is a matter of urgent necessity to make this conference the process of making world public opinion clearly understand that the question of Korean reunification is one of the key problems in defending world peace and the security of the rising generation which is already threatened in various parts of the world.

Conference Receives Telegrams from Abroad

Austria: Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; the Austrian Friendship Association with the Korean People

USA: The Guardian Newspaper; Guardian Clubs in the USA; the Guardian Committee in Solidarity with Korean Reunification; the Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung; the Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People in the U.S.A.

Mali: The Mali Friendship Association with the Korean People; the National Workers Union in Mali; the Central Committee of the Red Cross in Mali; the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Mali; the Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Laos: The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Laos; the Lao Committee for Supporting the Unification of Korea; the Group for the Study of Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Burma: The Burma Committee for Supporting the Unification of Korea; Burma-Korea Friendship Association

Yemen: The Yemen-Korea Friendship Institution for Supporting the Unification of Korea

Peru: Peru-Korea Institution for Culture and Friendship; Jaime Serrutto Flores, Secretary General of Peruvian Committee for Supporting the Unification of Korea; Peru National Liberation Front; Dr. Gonzalo Fernandez Gaco, Responsible General of MIR of Peru

Denmark: Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist People's Party in Denmark; Chairman Christen Amby and Organization Secretary Andes Kristensen, the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association; Sakari Hnuuttila, Chairman of Nordic Cooperation Committee for Korea's Reunification

Finland: Chairman Pentti Laine and Secretary Christna Nordgren-ra, Finland-Korea Friendship Association; Dr Dle Alenius, Chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League

India: K.D. Malaviya, President of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association; Ranbir Singh, Chairman of the Indian Committee for the Support of Reunification of Korea

Pakistan: Secretary General of Pakistan Committee for the Support of Reunification of Korea

Congo: N. Okongo, Chairman of the Congo Friendship Association with the People of World Countries

Vietnam: The Vietnam Committee for Supporting the Unification of Korea; the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association

Greece: Chairman of PASOK

Togo: The Executive Committee of Students for National Movement in Togo; the Executive Committee of the National Congress of the Workers of Togo

International Organizations

The World Christian Peace Conference; H. Magrabic, Representatives of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO); Trade Unions of International Chexical Oil Allied Workers; Secretariat of the International Students Federation; Secretariat of Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization

A view of the first commission of the conference held on Nov. 28.

Report by Jean Dory, Sec. Gen. Of Int'l Liaison Com. (Gist)

Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee, made a report of its secretariat at the conference on Nov. 27.

The report said.

This conference should be regarded as a result of great efforts made so far and we are happy to see here representatives from all the continents. It also represents a change in quality in the viewpoint that the Korean problem is drawing much attention of the public further and further varied and that the "time" has come.

What are the subjects of our conference in our opinion?

1. First of all, to recognize the present situation.

Since the end of the war which caused the division of the nation, important changes have happened to Korea and to the world. The power relationship between the pacifist force and war-oriented force has not been the same any more

2. Secondly, to take measures for developing the international solidarity. To alarm to the public opinion over the suffering of the people and the permanent conflict and to materialize a method of discouraging the plan of permanent fixation of the division of Korea.

As for the first subject, it is important to recognize the present situation and changes arising at present, since we cannot say that the problem is getting simpler along with the pass of time

One of the commissions must study tomorrow the aspect of the situation in South Korea to show the ways and means of such oppression as well as its size.

In order to realize the problems of democratisation of the political life, it is important to take into consideration the actual social and economical conditions of south Korea.

Anyway, it is important for the friends of Korean people and peace seekers to realize the reality in their efforts to support the move for an independent and peaceful reunification: we must realize that a certain difference was derived not only from financial basis or production method, but also from the superstructures, organizations of society and politics, because of the divergent evolution which went in an opposite direction during many years. This is certainly the outcome of the development of the long-lasting hostile propaganda as well as of the produced doubts and uneasiness.

However, in spite of disbelief and uneasiness which have been installed, the sentiment asking for the national unification is always vivid and the conscience belonging to the same nation persists.

The new generation, who has not experienced the war and grown up under the signs of anti-communism and of the dictatorship, does not seem to believe in the superiority of the regime of Seoul. The students, who are organizing many demonstrations against the "yushin constitution" demand for democracy in the streets and launch strickes. They are showing undeniable courage since they all know the methods of the police taken for the arrested people.

Why is it that the nation is still divided under such situation?

After the declaration of the joint communique on July 4, 1972, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has presented many propositions to engage in the talks and advance the road of the reunification. As you may know, these propositions have produced certain echos in the world. Pak Jung Hi admits this in his own way and declared on July 7 (3 days after the declaration of the joint communique!) at the national assembly: "The people must depress their excessive optimism, hasty conclusion as well as their excitement."

The series of incidents have shown, for the authority of the south, the declaration of the joint communique was nothing but the conventional maneuver directed to the south.

This meant to assure Pak's authority and to elude his responsibility for the division before the public opinion.

The declaration of the joint communique on July 4, 1972 shows, by itself, the intention of the Korean people asking for the reunification.

But the unification is not the object of the authority of Seoul. This is proved by the fact that the fascistization of the regime is accelerated shortly after the signing of the joint communique. It means the adoption of the yushin constitution" entitled "revitalization which gives extraordinary power to the president.

Next, it appears that the United States has decided to cast off the mask. Up until recently, it hid itself behind the United Nations each time their presence caused a problem. But the United Nations, which reflect changes in the world, adopted a resolution on November 18, 1975, deciding on the dissolution of the UN command and the pullout of its troops. It follows from this that from the formal point of view, the American troops can no longer take advantage of the United Nations mission. This is why, after the treaty of mutual assistance concluded with Pak, the United States created a U.S.-South Korean joint command on November 7 this year. No one can doubt that this is a decision for integration of the south Korean armed forces, which will depend on the U.S. command. Therefore, its military consequence is very serious, because here is a unified command for an army and supplementary forces, several million strong. Its political consequences are no less important, because it is no longer a question to the United States to disengage itself in case of a conflict, but on

the contrary it will find itself at the head of aggression and assume the responsibility of command. This also means that the state of south Korea is that of a veritable colony, with an indigenous government and a foreign proconsul.

It appears more just and necessary than ever before to transform the armistice agreement into a peace treaty, and logically this can be made only between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Desiring to squat on Korea without being accused of violating a decision of the United States, the United States itself shows that Pak Jung Hi, whom the United States has placed in power is only their source of power, and will stay in power until the moment when he loses his effectiveness in regard to the role to which he is assigned in the framwork of the global strategy of U.S. imperialism.

It is clear that the situation is tense so that it may lead to a war at any moment. In this sense, our conference is not only an act of solidarity to the people who have already suffered so much, but also a gathering of people who oppose the war-mongers.

We are men and women who do not want to permit a third world war to break out. From this fact, our responsibility takes a new dimension, and we must ask ourselves.

What should we do in face of this situation?

A) First, to inform public opinion on the Korean reality, that is to say, the division of the country in which a half is occupied by foreigners and is subjected to a regime where human rights do not exist, denied by the powers that be.

To show how serious the situation created is for world peace.

To dispel the illusion that the question is a purely internal one, between the supporters of the different social regimes, that it will not concern the world, and that a war will remain localized on the peninsula.

B) This action of explanation must be something to further expand solidarity. It is necessary to launch concrete action to demand a stop to military aid and introduction of new weapons into south Korea.

This is why we direct our action toward two concrete objectives.

1. Pullout of the American troops, weapons and equipment, complete and without any further delay than will be technically needed. The commission charged with this task will no doubt be a demonstration that the U.S. presence in south Korea is not justified from the viewpoint of international law, that it does not ensure the security of the United States at all, that the aid to the Pak regime—its nature is well known—runs counter even to the American law which prohibits U.S. aid to the countries where democratic rights are not respected.

2. The second objective is to aid the south Korean people. The horror of fascism is still in the memory of the peoples. To make it known, by all possible means, that the south Korean people live today in a fascist regime is an objective aid. To work for the isolation of the dictatorship is, first of all, to make people in other countries know the extent and methods of repression and the arbitrary acts. The associations of lawyers, political parties and parliamentarians can do a lot in this respect.

It is necessary that the workers of the world should learn about the working conditions in south Korea, and the trade unions can do a lot, for example, by asking an intervention of the ILO.

We hope that the churches and church organizations will intervene with the south Korean authorities to know the destiny of prisoners and to ask about the conditions of south Korean religionists.

C) In the course of seeking to achieve these two objectives we should obviously take into account the realities, that is to say, that each country has its own peculiarities that each people have its originality and its traditions. Action for solidarity will be adopted according to specific conditions. This is why the national committees decide by themselves on the forms of action and on its scale. The important thing is not to look on with folded arms.

Chongryun Chairman Fetes Overseas Delegates

Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC arranged a grand banquet on the evening of Nov. 29 at Hotel Pacific, welcoming overseas delegates to the conference.

At the banquet Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech.

Follows a full text of his speech:

Esteemed President Mr. Lelio Basso and esteemed Secretary General Mr. Jean Dory of the International Liaison Committee to Support Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification!

Esteemed representative members of the Japanese Preparatory Committee!

Esteemed overseas delegates!

Esteemed Japanese delegates!

Esteemed Japanese personages from various walks of life!

Let me first extend fervent welcome on behalf of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to delegates to the 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea from Asian, African, North and Latin American, Oceanic and European countries and from international organizations and to the Japanese delegates from various parts of this country.

The 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea opened amidst a great public attention, reflecting the shared aspirations of the Korean people as a whole and the world public and has achieved remarkable success.

By the authority of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I, on his behalf, express wholehearted congratulations and profound thanks to you as the conference has achieved a brilliant success in its noble work thanks to the serious efforts on the part of all the participants of the conference, including the International Liaison Committee and the Japanese Preparatory Committee, that have strived day and night for the success of the conference, fighting back all the obstructionist maneuvers by the splittists here and abroad.

The conference which has been held with the backing of the world public and broad segments of the Japanese people is an historic meeting credited with having greatly contributed to promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and frein toorcing the peace of the world.

The conference has come as a source of boundless inspiration and encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle to force the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from south Korea and to achieve the reunification of Korea. The meeting has dealt a telling blow to the separatists here and abroad hellbent on creating "two Koreas" and pursuing the policy of war provocation.

It is indeed a matter of tremendous regret that a DPRK delegation and some other overseas delegations have absented themselves from the conference as a result of unwarranted steps taken by the Japanese authorities.

No question, no force can unmake the just struggle of our people for an independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland and the movement of the world's progressive people in support of the Korean struggle.

We are determined to bring earlier the day of national reunification by thoroughly implementing the three principles and the five-point program for reunification as advanced by our great leader President Kim Il Sung and by building up closer international solidarity with the peoples of the world.

We are duly confident that all of you here will continue to render unstinted support to the just struggle of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Let me conclude my speech by proposing a toast to the long life in good health of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, to the good health of President Basso and other distinguished members of the International Liaison Committee, to the good health of distinguished members of the Japanese Preparatory Committee, to the good health of overseas delegates, to the good health of delegates from various parts of Japan and to the good health and successful work of all the other people here.

3 Principles, 5-Point Policy for Reunification

Speech of Head of DPRK Delegation

Follows the prepared congratulatory speech of the head of the DPRK delegation to the 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification read by Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. (The DPRK delegation was not allowed into Japan)

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Esteemed chairpersons,
Esteemed overseas delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

To begin with, I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, would like to extend fervent felicitations and greetings to overseas delegates to this conference being held in active support of the reunification of Korea.

Time is now coming to end this historic world conference, which, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and bottlenecks, have been under way amidst the profound attention of the world's fair-minded public.

We highly appreciate and pay our respect to the work of the Japan Preparatory Committee which has enabled the Tokyo conference to proceed successfully.

We would like to express our heartfelt thanks to the Japanese democratic people for having supported the plan to host in Japan the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea.

We would like to express our thanks to the International Liaison Committee and its permanent secretariat for all their serious efforts for the organization of the world conference.

A firm support of the world public for the cause of the reunification of Korea has been a source of boundless encouragement and inspiration to our people. They are very happy to find their zealous supporters and sympathizers in all parts of the world

Our people are confident that they will certainly be able to achieve national reunification with the support and encouragement of the world public

Ladies and gentlemen,

To put an end to the territorial split and reunify the country is the paramount concern and the supreme undertaking of our people, a most urgent issue.

The division of the country, which has lasted long enough for a generation to grow up, has produced a host of major obstacles in the way of a coordinated development of our nation and brought intolerable national calamities and sufferings to our separated compatriots.

The question of Korea's reunification is not simply a matter relating to the interests of any given individual, or a party or a grouping, but literally a crucial issue involving the destiny of our fifty million compatriots.

The Government of the DPRK is on record as putting forth reunification proposals on more than 150 occasions till today since the first days of territorial division. Sincere efforts have been made to have them put into practice.

The stand of the DPRK on the question of reunification is clearly defined and easy to understand.

Our unchanged view is that the country's reunification should be achieved independently without any interference from outside forces and by peaceful means on democratic principles.

What is incorporated into the July 4 north-south joint statement is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as they were set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

As a follow-up of the joint statement came the five-point program for reunification designed to expand the scope of north-south dialogue and pave the way to reunification. The five-point package proposal is: to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tensions between the north and the south; to initiate many-sided collaboration and interchange in political, economic and cultural fields: to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of both the north and the south in all walks of life, from political parties, mass organizations and other sectors; to create a north-south confederation and call it the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to join the United Nations as the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

However, none of our fair and reasonable proposals have been carried out owing to the "two-Korea" maneuvers of the separatists within and without, with the danger increasing of perpetuated territorial division.

The United States has declared the "two-Korea" policy to be its present strategy toward Korea and is resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its success.

The American aim in the attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea is to continue the occupation and rule of Korea, while the aim of the south Korean authorities is to secure an easy and comfortable life for themselves and remain in power indefinitely with the American sanction.

In other words, Washington and Seoul are following the creation of "two Koreas" as their common policy aim

An effort has been being made by them to prosecute their common policy by striving to create an international climate. To this end, need has been ballyhooed of "simultaneous but separate admission into the UN" and "cross recognition."

It has been clearly proved today that the much-publicized plan for "the withdrawal of U.S. forces" from south Korea is a plan to increase the U.S. air force and naval presence in that part of Korea as it has proved so.

Moreover the U.S. supplied the south Koreans with $280,400,000 worth of sophisticated weapons last year as part of the so-called "compensatory measures" for the fictitious "U.S. forces pullout."

In August this year, both the Senate and the House of the U.S. Congress approved President Carter's proposal for transferring to south Korea $800,000,000 worth of U.S. weapons there.

The south Koreans have received a firm U.S. commitment to give $1.9 billion in military aid at the earliest possible date to finance the modernization and reinforcement of their armed forces.

As you may know, large numbers of nuclear warheads are now stockpiled in south Korea, with their combined yield nearly 1,000 times as powerful as that of an atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima, this country at the end of the last world war.

The U.S. Marine Corps on Okinawa is being rapidly beefed up as the island figures significant as the "most effective base to support the south Korean forces in emergency." The U.S. air force strength on Guam and the U.S. bases in the Philippines are also being reinforced.

Timed to coincide with these build-up efforts, large-scale war maneuvers have repeatedly been conducted jointly by the U.S. and the south Koreans. Their aim became clear for all to see when "Team Spirit '78", the largest-scale one of the sort since the truce, was held in south Korea in March last.

Recently, the south Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command was activated in south Korea.

There is no doubt about the U.S. intention of continuing its military occupation of south Korea and supporting the south Korean junta in an attempt to translate into practice the "two-Korea" policy by means of force.

These developments on the Korean Peninsula clearly testify that the "military withdrawal plan" of President Carter is rather a plan for arms buildup and war preparations than a plan for any pullout.

The common policy of the Americans and the south Koreans is a constant factor in the unstable situation on the Korean Peninsula.

This unstability will be removed only when Korea has been reunified. The reunification must be brought about without fail.

The Korean people has been one and the same nation from the olden times, the awareness of which sustains our people's shared aspirations for reunification.

Those opposed to Korea's reunification are only the outside forces that are bent on dominating Korea as they are allied with a handful of quislings selling out to them the country and the nation.

Our nation had long been oppressed by a colonizing imperialism and won its own liberation by repelling it. A reunified Korea would neither attack nor threaten other countries. A divided Korea would become a hotbed of constant menace to peace in Asia and in the rest of the world. Therefore, Korea must not be partitioned into "two Koreas" but must be reunified as a single state. Its reunification is not only in the vital interests of the Korean people but also for the sake of the peace and security of Asia and the world.

The great leader of our people, President Kim Il Sung, restated in clearcut terms the fairest and most reasonable measures for Korean reunification in his historic report delivered at the September 9 central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK.

In his report President Kim Il Sung stated: "The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over."

The Government of the DPRK keeps the door open all the time for talks with the aim of achieving a peaceful settlement of the reunification issue.

The door is kept open for talks with the United States and the south Korean authorities and political parties as well.

If talks are to take place and contribute practically to the reunification process, the parties to them must adopt a right position toward the matter out of a sincere desire for reunification.

The talks would go nowhere if such a position were abandoned in an effort to exploit the talks for the purpose of creating "two Koreas," and there would be no point in holding the talks. We cannot afford to hold division talks. We should engage in talks only for reunification.

The north-south talks broke down and remain suspended as a result of the perfidy on the part of the south Korean authorities, despite the fact that the talks were started to the satisfaction of all the people concerned thanks to the serious efforts of the DPRK.

They are doing all they can to intensify confrontation and perpetuate the division, while they are loudly clamoring for the need to have "talks."

Recently the south Koreans proposed what they called "north-south economic cooperation plan." As it turned out, however, it is a clumsy trick of the separatists to cover up their true colors.

A hard fact of life is that the DPRK Government long ago proposed many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south. The proposals by the DPRK side have all been rejected by the south Korean authorities hellbent on confrontation and division.

If the south Koreans really favor talks and collaboration with us, they should replace their policy of division with a policy aimed at reunification.

Great national unity provides a fundamental guarantee of Korea's, independent and peaceful reunification.

The presence of differing ideologies and social systems in the two parts make it imperative for great national unity to be the prerequisite for peaceful territorial reintegration.

The struggle of our people for reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national unity

In order to reunify the country, therefore, the north and the south should refrain from adhering to their own respective ideologies, but should commit themselves to the common idea of national identity and achieve great pan-national unity.

We will never try to impose our system and ideology on the south Korean side. We are ready to deepen unity with any political party in south Korea according to the concept of great national unity, regardless of the present system and the ideas of the people in south Korea.

If some political parties in south Korea are eager to send its men and engage in their activities in the northern half, we will welcome them.

The south Korean authorities and political parties should likewise be ready to cooperate with their counterparts in the north and should not try to object to any given political party in the north sending its men to south Korea for the purpose of launching its own activities.

The process of national reunification can be accelerated only when the north and the south fully open their societies to each other and conduct multilateral collaboration in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields, standing by the principle of great national unity

Democracy should be restored in south Korea as it is essential to the effort to build up pan-national unity and attain a peaceful reunification.

All the fascist laws, created under the "yusin regime," include the "National Security Law," the "Public Security Law" and "emergency measures," and have extensively been invoked to repress ruthlessly all the social and political elements that are supposed to stand in the way of the war preparations and the implementation of the "two-Korea policy." Their victims are elementary democratic freedoms and all the basic human rights.

At this very hour, numerous people are languishing behind the iron bars in south Korea on charges of calling for democracy and reunification after they drew heavy penalties. Among them are former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, poet Kim Ji Ha, political figures, journalists, religionists and many other personages. A relentless repression is under way in south Korea of the movement of students for campus freedom and democracy.

National unity and peaceful reunification are all predicated on the termination of the human rights violation and the restoration of democracy in south Korea.

In order to restore democracy, it is necessary to repeal all the unwarranted penalties imposed on the patriotic and democratic personages under "emergency measures," the "Public Security Law," the "National Security Law" and all other fascist laws. It is also necessary to guarantee the freedom of speech and the press and freedom of activities of political parties, public organizations and politicians.

The freedom of any given political party or mass organization is the most elementary practice of democracy

The interference by the U.S. and all other outside forces must be ended thoroughly if the reunification is to be independent and peaceful.

Our people identify national sovereignty with their own life and tolerate no outside interference in the question of territorial reunification.

Time has come for the U.S. to stop its intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and dissociate itself from Korea.

The U.S. should not defend the rape of democracy and human rights by the south Korean authorities and should not stand in the way of the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and national reunification.

The U.S. must give up its ambition of creating "two Koreas," continuing its colonial rule over south Korea and swallowing up the whole of Korea. The U.S. must withdraw all its military personnel and weapons from south Korea at the earliest possible date.

It is quite logical and natural for the U.S. to enter into contacts with the DPRK Government and seek for ways of settling the Korean question peacefully, if the U.S. genuinely desire peace and peaceful reunification.

We have already proposed, and is striving for, talks with the U.S.

The question is whether the U.S. is really willing to negotiate with us and whether the U.S. is really willing to negotiate the establishment of Korea as a single state, if it is so.

We are ready to hold talks with the U.S. at any time for the settlement of all the outstanding issues, provided that the U.S. discontinue its unjustified intention of keeping our country divided as "two Koreas" and assume a right attitude toward aiding the reunification of Korea.

In this event, the U.S. can extricate itself from the Korean issue without losing its face and the Korean people will be able to settle the reunification issue with their own efforts on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Tokyo conference reflects the lofty aspirations of the world public for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. As such, the conference has been under way when the separatists here and abroad are intensifying their effort to create "two Koreas."

The conference will definitely become a milestone in focussing the attention of the world community on the Korean issue and expanding international solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conference is now delivering a telling blow at the separatists here and abroad as they are maneuvering to create "two Koreas," while reinforcing their military forces on a large scale and their fascist system.

The conference is greatly inspiring the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea, the restoration of democracy in south Korea and for the great cause of national reunification.

Consequently, it is quite natural for the world public to watch this conference with profound attention.

The Korean people will surely achieve the country's reunification with the support and encouragement of the world public.

In conclusion I warmly celebrate the world conference and at the same time I wish the conference a great success in its work, expressing my sincere wishes for splendid exploits in the future work of the friends present here from various countries.

List of Foreign Attendants

The Second World Conference for the Reunification was attended by government-level delegates and delegates of political parties, public organisations and solidarity organisations of 60 countries on the five continents, delegates of 12 international organisations and delegates of organizations for solidarity with the Korean people in Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and all prefectures of Japan

Follows the list of the delegations and delegates:

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The delegation of the Malta Labour Party headed by Joe Brincat, Deputy General Secretary of the Malta Labour Party; the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Corbin-Robert, First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State; the delegation of the Arab Baath Socialist Party headed by Hamoudi Jaafar, Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and Member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council; The party and government delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Alassounouma Boumbeia Member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and Minister of National Education and Scientific Research; Tiandrza Remi, government delegate of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar who is Minister of Population and Social Conditions; the party and government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda headed by A. Katabarwa, Minister of Post and Communications; Angel Castro Lavarello, delegate of the National Liberation Front of Peru who is Chairman of the National Liberation Front of Peru and President of the Peru-Korea Cultural Friendship Society; Dominique Gallet, delegate of the Union of the Progressive Des Gaullistes of France who is its Secretary General; Ahmed Kazi Zafar, delegate of the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification who is Chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh and Chairman of the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Gebrane Farid, delegate of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party who is its Vice-Chairman, Parliamentarian and Chairman of the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Serri Rino, delegate of the Communist Party of Italy who is Member of its National Direction; the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party headed by Landolfi Antonio, Member of its National Leadership and Director of Social Reform of the Party; Bornao Leonor, delegate of the Spanish Communist Party who is Member of the Executive Committee of its Central Committee and Secretary of International Affairs; Bocanegra Antonio, delegate of the Spanish Workers' Party who is Executive Committee Member of its Central Committee; Scharf Erwin, delegate of the Communist Party of Austria who is Member of its Political Bureau and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Mukjerjee Samar delegate of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) who is Member of its Political Bureau and Chief of the Communist Group in the Parliament; Dawson Darrell, delegate of the Australian Communist Party who is National Executive Committee Member of its Central Committee; Kromann Kari, delegate of the Socialist Left Party of Norway who is Member of its Executive Committee; Engerg Hanner delegate of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark who is Member of the Political Bureau and International Section Chief of the Party; Degen George, delegate of the Swiss Progressive Party who is Member of its Political Bureau; Lelio Basso, Senator of Italy and Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Sukrija Ali, Member of its Central Committee; the delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party headed by Abdullah Mohamed Hassan, Member of its Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Control Committee of the Party Central Committee; the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Roger Garba, Member of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, Deputy Governor of Oueme Province and First Vice-Chairman of the Benin National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the Romanian delegation headed by Aurel Duca, Member of the Auditing Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Vice-Chairman of the Socialist Cultural Education Council and Secretary of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Federaiton of Romania;

Armando Pangoene, delegate of FRELIMO who is Member of its Central Committee and Ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Portugal; Machefer Philippe, delegate of the French Socialist Party who is Member of its National Direction and Senator; Rigout Marcel, delegate of the French Communist Party who is Member of its Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Communist Group; Lindsay Louis, delegate of Jamaica who is Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Jamaica and Director of Technical Bureau of the Ministry of Parliamentary and Local Affairs; Bacelar Armando, delegate of the Socialist Party of Portugal who is Member of its National Committee and Parliamentarian; the delegation of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi headed by Nkeramihigo Ildephonse, Secretary of its Permanent Secretariat; Escribano Luis, delegate of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party who is Member of its Central Committee and Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions; the delegation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria headed by Cheriet Lazhari, Vice-Chairman of its International Relations Committee; Samba Oscar, delegate of the Congolese Workers' Party who is Ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to China (concurrently to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea); the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Nvono Nca Menene, Ambassador of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to China (concurrently to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea); Mapanza, government delegate of the Republic of Zambia who is Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to Japan; the delegation of the Democratic Party of Guinea headed by Bassamba Camara, Chief of the External Relations Department of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party; Ahmed Turbi, delegate of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya who is a Staffer of the Libyan Embassy in Japan; Suomela Kalevi, delegate of the Finnish People's Democratic League who is Member of its Executive Committee and Chairman of its Helsinki branch organisation; the delegation of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association headed by Lorentzon, Parliamentarian from the Left Party Communists of Sweden and Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; the delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa headed by Vasil Balevski, its Vice-Chairman; the Soviet delegation headed by Stanis, Member of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and President of the Lumumba University for Friendship among Nations; the delegation of the Council for Peace and Solidarity of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Saleh Yaseen Ahmad, director of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance of the PDRY and Member of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity; Wolniewicz Lucjan, delegate of the Polish Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity who is its Secretary; Rudolf Dvoulety, delegate of Czechoslovakia who is Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity and Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the National Front; the Cuban delegation headed by Clementina Serra, First Vice-Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Prof. and Dr. Gothel Ingebolg, delegate of the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic who is Member of its Presidium; Istvan Flesch, delegate of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee who is Member of its Presidium; Lehong Minh, delegate of Vietnam who is a Staffer of the Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo; L. Baldan delegate of the Mongolian Peace Committee and Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee who is Member of the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; the government delegation of the Republic of Mauritius headed by Muttylall Krishna Deve, Secretary of the Mauritius Socialist Working Youth League; Bokhari Stivens, delegate of the Youth Union of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone who is General Secretary of the National Committee of Youth Unions; Kersale Jean-Yves, delegate of the League of the Christian Working Youth of France who is Member of its International Section; Mohamad Abas, delegate of the Malaysian Trade Union Congress who is Vice-Chairman of the Malaysian National Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Railway Workers' Trade Union; the delegation of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its Chairman Aubry Andre, Mayor f Antoni, France; the delegation of the Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Vinay Tollio, Senator and Chairman of the Independent Group of the Senate and Chairman of the Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Paulette Pierson-Mathy, Belgian delegate who is lecturer at Brussels University and Vice-Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; lawyer Suleiman Al Hadidi, delegate of the Jordanian Solidarity Committee who is Member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Bar Association and Chairman of the Jordanian Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; Ranbir Singh, delegate of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification who is Chairman of its Committee, Ex-Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha of the Republic of India; Sarki Nuruddin, delegate of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification who is its Chairman and lawyer of the high court of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; B. Sundar Pradhan, delegate of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association who is its General Secretary; Pattas George, delegate of the PASOK who is Member of the International Relations Committee of its Central Committee; Borrie Ian Donald, delegate of the National Committee of the New Zealand-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Society who is its Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Wellington Branch Organisation of the Society; Gallen Karen, delegate of the "Guardian" Committee to Support Korean Reunification who is foreign editor of the U.S. newspaper "Guardian" and General Secretary of the "Group for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung"; Oniororo Niyi, delegate of Nigeria who is Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper "People's News"; Zulfikar Kobeisi, General Director of the Kuwait newspaper "Al Qabas"; Jose Aguilar, delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea who is International Secretary of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and Chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea; Adam Chertinisan, delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions who is Member of its General Council and Secretary General of the International Commercial Workers' Trade Union; the delegation of the Christian Peace Conference headed by Pastor Sergei Fomine, its Deputy Secretary General; the delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by Kanda Yonezo its Secretary and delegate of the Japan Democratic Youth League; Mohammed Alajmi, delegate of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions who is its Council Member and Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary in Charge of External Relations of the General Federation of Kuwait Trade Unions; the delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation headed by Ahmed Abdullahel Mugrabi, Secretary of its Secretariat and Sudanese delegate to the Organisation; Kangas Lauri, delegate of the Social Democratic Party of Finland and delegate of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; Robert Charvin, delegate of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea who is dean of the law faculty of Nice University and Secretary General of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; Kushida Fuki, delegate of the Women's International Democratic Federation who is its Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Council of the Women's Organisations of Japan; the delegation of the International Organization of Journalists headed by Suzuki Shiro, Member of its Executive Committee and Chairman of the Japan Congress of Journalists; Nicole Gerad, delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers who is Executive Secretary of its Secretariat; the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party; the delegation of the Japan Communist Party; the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; the delegation of the Liaison Council of the Neutral Trade Unions of Japan; the delegation of the National Council for the Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations; the delegation of the Japan-Korea Association; the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the delegation of the Society for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the delegation of the Japan Women's Society; the delegation of the New Women's Council of Japan; the delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan headed by Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of its Central Standing Committee; the delegation of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" headed by Pak Dok Man, its Chairman; Chang Song Hwan, delegate of the United Front of Koreans in the United States for National Unification; delegates of organisations for solidarity with the Korean people in Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and 45 prefectures of Japan.

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(Continued from page 1)

Nigeria, Italy, the Soviet Union, the Congo, Guyana, Yugoslavia, Spain, Algeria, Cuba, Madagascar, Rwanda, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation

French delegate Aubry Andre, chairman of the first sub-committee, and Japanese delegate Fujishima Udai, chairman of the second sub-committee, made reports.

They said that the sub-committee meetings had been held in a very sincere atmosphere and all the attendants had discussed the agenda items, expressing their firm determination to expand still further the solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The closing meeting adopted a resolution of the conference and an appeal to governments, political parties, trade unions, public organisations and religious organisations of all countries of the world, international organisations and the world people.

(See page 1)

Watanabe Sahei, representative member of the Japan preparatory committee and chairman of the Japan-Korea Association, made a closing address at the meeting.

The second world conference for the reunification of Korea once again fully demonstrated to the world the correctness and invincible vitality of the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and marked an important occasion in further developing the international solidarity movement of the world people supporting the cause of Korean reunification.

The conference also exposed and denounced vehemently the domestic and foreign splittists for their persistent "two Koreas" plot and vicious manoeuvres to scuttle the world conference and thus dealt a heavy blow at them and greatly encouraged the revolutionary people of the world who are dynamically advancing, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Prior to the closing meeting, a meeting of women delegates to the world conference was held on Nov. 29 morning was held at the same place.

Chairman Han Duk Su Nov. 30 evening arranged a grand banquet at Hotel Pacific in honor of the overseas delegates.

Tokyo and Osaka meetings were held respectively on Nov. 28 and 30 in welcome of the overseas delegates to the conference. Over 10,000 Japanese people of various strata gathered at the Osaka meeting.

White Paper on South Korean Economy (2)

—Released by C.C. of RPR— (Gist)

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on November 4 published a white paper on the south Korean economy anatomizing the ever more rapidly growing dependence and lopsidedness of the south Korean economy and uncovering the economic bankruptcy and deplorable impoverishment of the people there, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

The white paper is divided into three parts: 1. Dependent and Lopsided Nature of South Korean Economy; 2. Total Bankruptcy of National Economy; and 3. Miserable Position of Colonial Slaves.

Follows a gist of the second and third parts of the white paper.

2. Total Bankruptcy of National Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

The total bankruptcy of the national economy and the vicious cycle of a constant economic crisis are a main indication characterising the constitution and propensity of the south Korean economy

The chaos of the south Korean economy finds vivid manifestation, above all, in the structural disproportion between its domains and the confusion at each link of reproduction. In this course the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital holding the main arteries of economy and the comprador capital subordinate to it emasculate and devour the south Korean national economy.

1) Ruin of National Capital, Decline of Minor Enterprises

The so-called "modernisation line" and "high-rate growth" policy accelerate at crackpot speed the course of the intrusion of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital and the ruin of the south Korean national industry.

The U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital flooding in at the green light signal of the Pak "regime" is further differentiating the native capital of colonial south Korea into bureaucratic-comprador capital and national capital, widening the gap between them and rendering the dual character of the industrial structure more pronounced. As a result, the strategic industries, their core being the export-oriented industry, are being fattened deformedly by the foreign capital and comprador capital glued to it, while the industries for the domestic market are being utterly dwarfed and the fragmented minor companies representing the national capital are going to bankruptcy and ruin one on the heels of the other.

The Pak "regime" has not only introduced a huge foreign capital but also raised a still bigger amount of domestic capital by bleeding the people white. This fabulous amount of foreign and domestic capital has been concentrically thrown into specific manufacturing industries called strategic industries and the sphere of indirect social capital for buttressing them.

Big companies of a few money cliques tightly glued to the hub of power of the Pak "regime" have grabbed piles of foreign and domestic capital. To cite a graphic example, 34.6 per cent of the commercial loans to the tune of 5,373.3 million dollars induced by June 1976 fell into the hands of 14 corporations of money cliques.

The low interest loans issued by the home banking organs also have gone to such big corporations.

These big corporations which literally hit upon a chance of making a fortune at a stroke have rapidly expanded and a group of super-big financial cliques of "*yusin*" lineage including the Chongwa money clique has taken shape.

The members of the bureaucratic-comprador money cliques of south Korea reorganised on the basis of personal and monetary connections with traitor Pak Jung Hi busy themselves in the initial accumulation of capital by relying on the U.S. and Japanese capital and foreign market without and practising dirtiest treacheries and most shameless swindles to plunder the popular masses and national capital within. They do not bother to conceal their true colour as the meanest traitors and most despicable misers who sell the country and the fellow-countrymen, if it is for gratifying the insatiable greed and building up fortunes for themselves and their families.

Under the historical and realistic conditions the south Korean minor enterprises find themselves in a seriously backward and fragmented state in all aspects—the scale of capital and technical level, the organisation of production and the form of management, etc.

The fragmentation of the minor enterprises is well shown, above all, by the statistical figures that those with employees between 5 and 50 occupy 84.9 per cent of the total, and the number of the employees per enterprise averages no more than 30.

The fragmentation of capital and the backwardness of technique are also vividly illustrated by the fact that the enterprises with their property scaling at less than 5 million *won* represent 26.6 per cent and the per-employee output in terms of value stands as low as 53.5 per cent of the big corporations.

The shortage of fund and raw materials and narrow market shake the very foundation of their survival.

Those minor enterprises weak by origin in the accumulation of capital are excluded from the allotment of foreign capital and banking privileges and, worse still, are made victims of excessive tax levies.

The rampage of big corporations leave them with still more acute shortage of fund.

The chronic shortage of fund seriously affects the overall management of the minor enterprises.

They are also suffering from an acute shortage of raw materials.

The decline of agriculture and basic industrial domains has closed the source of home raw materials to them and the imported raw materials intended for the big corporations are out of their reach. Hence their constant under-capacity operation for the want of raw materials.

Still more serious is the marketing difficulty facing the minor enterprises. They are mercilessly forced out of the very narrow home market by the domineering foreign-financed and comprador corporations which disgorge at home their export goods shut out of foreign markets.

Many minor enterprises lose their ground in the excessive competitions among themselves on top of the rampage of the big enterprises.

Especially in the business fluctuation, the weak minor enterprises are hardest hit and the whole packs of them are knocked down. After the added value taxes were introduced, minor companies in the commercial domain have suspended or given up operation in rapid succession. In case of the wholesalers of cotton yarn, 33 per cent of them have gone bankrupt. Above 2,000 minor enterprises have annually closed their doors in the recent years.

2) Backwardness of Agriculture, Bankruptcy Of Its Production

The age-old backwardness of agriculture, a basic branch of economy, and the total bankruptcy of its production have wrecked the balance between industry and agriculture and precipitated the ruin of the national economy as a whole.

South Korean agriculture is going headlong downhill and the rural villages are being utterly impoverished on account of a series of factors—the feudal relations of production still preserved and the systematic dumping of U.S. surplus farm produce, the encroachment upon the arable land in the construction of military bases and military exercises and the anti-popular, predatory agricultural administration pivoting on the low rice price policy.

The bankruptcy of agriculture is borne out by the shrinkage of the arable land, its basic means of production.

The area of the farm land decreased by 190,000 hectares between 1969 and 1972.

In the recent years it diminished by some 10,000 hectares annually and by 15,000 hectares in 1977.

For military purposes and inducement of foreign capital, the Pak "regime" arbitrarily requisitions land and neglects even reclaimable land.

The decrease of the area of the farm land is attended with the deterioration of its quality.

80 to 90 per cent of the arable land has been acidified to sap its productivity and the area hit by plant pests and insects is expanding. Now 600,000 hectares of rice fields, or 50 per cent of the total their fertility waning, have turned almost barren to lie helpless against plant pests and insects.

To cap it all, consequent upon the massive influx of Japanese pollution industries in the recent years, vast tracts of paddy and non-paddy fields are abandoned, contaminated with poisonous materials.

Seventy per cent of the paddy area remains rain-dependent.

Mechanisation of farming is something unknown. The peasants toil and moil with primitive farm tools handed down from the ancestors.

Even according to plainly exaggerated statistics, the tractors operating in the countryside totalled a tiny 273 at the end of 1976. This means 0.01 for each 100 hectares of arable land and one for each 8,718 farm households. There are only 16 motor-driven sowers.

The small-size power-driven tilling and carrying machines advertised as a pride of rural "modernisation" are claimed to number 3.6 for every 100 hectares of arable land. But even this insignificant number is far removed from the actual situation of the countryside and their utility rate is deplorably low.

Still more serious is the dwindle of the labour force, the basic factor of the agricultural productive force. The massive uprooting has detached a huge agricultural labour force from the farm land. The agricultural population diminished by more than 3,770,000 men between 1967 and 1977.

South Korea has turned into a tragic zone of famine from a bountiful granary. In the recent years, the grain production fell below the 5,500,000 ton mark, the annual average. This is grievously short of the least demand for grain, 40 to 50 per cent below it.

Even according to the statistics of the authorities lacking authenticity, the imported grain accounted for 27.8 per cent in 1971 and 33.7 per cent in 1977. To cope with the food crisis, the Pak Jung Hi group begs of the United States millions of tons of grain every year.

Even the official figures indicate a steep rise of grain imports from 536,000 tons in 1961 to 2,883,000 tons in 1971, that is ten years later, and over 3,280,000 tons in 1975. This year's supply and demand program envisages the import of 3,650,000 tons from the United States.

It is clear to everyone that the colonial single-crop cultivation of south Korean agriculture which produces only grain enough to meet more or less 50 per cent of the need can hardly satisfy the demand of industry for agricultural raw materials.

The bankruptcy of agricultural production has not merely created a disproportion in the productive links between industry and agriculture; it has all but severed them. Now it is hard even to maintain the simple reproduction of agriculture itself.

The bankruptcy of agricultural production and chronic famine are one of the main causes of the constant crisis plaguing the south Korean economy

3) Structual Imbalance, Aggravation of Economic Crisis

The south Korean economy is devoid of factors essential to stable reproduction and expansion and has many structural contradictions leading economic circulation to confusion and bankruptcy.

The vital defect in the structure for reproduction originating from the dependence and lopsidedness of the economy has its basis laid through a historical period. It is a vicious legacy of the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. The further deepening and catastrophic aggravation of the structural imbalance of the south Korean economy are an inevitable outcome and direct consequence of the neo-colonialist economic invasion by the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital which started in full scale in the latter half of the 1960's and the so-called "modernisation line" of the Pak Jung Hi group which faithfully followed the former's line.

An imbalance between economic sectors is most serious between industry and agriculture. The decline of agricultural production and decay of the peasant economy have made it impossible to create a base of agricultural raw materials for industry and a market for manufactured goods in the countryside and industry dependent upon imported raw materials and overseas markets has ruined agriculture, far from contributing to its development.

A structural imbalance between industrial branches also poses a serious problem.

Due to its backwardness and decline, the mining industry which is an important basic economic branch like agriculture cannot meet the demands of the manufacturing industries for basic raw materials and fuel.

Today the mineral production hardly meets the insignificant demand of the metal industry. The iron ore production dropped from 789,000 tons in 1966 to 623,000 tons in 1976. Even this output is not consumed fully as Japan-made ferrous metallurgical establishments can process only iron ore with high mineral content rate.

As the economy is dependent more and more upon foreign countries for mineral ores, the mining industry is declining at an accelerated tempo.

The proportion of the mining industry in the gross national product decreased year after year: From 1.9 per cent in 1970 to 1.06 per cent in 1975.

The situation is worse in the coal production. Domestic coal elbowed out by imported raw materials has lost its position as fuel and raw material for industry. 97.2 per cent of it is used for civilian purposes.

The so-called export industry entirely dependent upon capital, technique, equipment and raw materials of foreign countries, especially of the United States and Japan, has become a separate industry which is totally isolated from the industries for domestic consumption. As the export industry has been built with foreign funds, designs, machines and equipment and depends entirely upon foreign raw and processed materials, accessories and foreign markets, it cannot form any productive relations with industries for domestic consumption.

The wide gap between the export industry and the industries for domestic consumption seriously affects the economic life as a whole and, complicately entangled with an imbalance between different industrial branches and trades, leads the economic circulation to bankruptcy.

The export industry dependent on foreign capital and other industries which have no organic relations between them form the dual structures of the south Korean economy.

In fact, the export industry is not a component of the south Korean economy but part of the reproduction system of the U.S. and Japanese economy. It has been reduced to an appendage embraced in the networks of overseas production bases under the international division of labour of the U.S. and Japanese multinational corporations.

The 1973 oil crisis that swept the capitalist world, the international monetary crisis surrounding the devaluation of the U.S. dollar and the trade war among industrial capitalist countries have plunged the south Korean economy into a catastrophic chaos.

The U.S. international oil magnates which completely seized the oil supply, transport, refinery industry and circulation system already in the latter half of the 1960's shifted the impact of the world oil price on to the south Korean economy when the oil fluctuation began and raked up a colossal amount of profits. They lorded it over as an economic tyrant through the monopolisation of basic energy.

The sharp devaluation of the U.S. dollar and the upgrading revaluation of yen have brought an additional burden to south Korea in the reimbursement of foreign loans and in the payment of prices of imported goods.

Due to the manoeuvring of U.S. imperialism which intensifies the colonial financial plunder in the international monetary crisis, such strange phenomenon as the continued upgrading revaluation of the U.S. dollar whose value is sharply dropping in the world market has taken place in south Korea.

The raise of the dollar-*won* exchange rate and the upgrading revaluation of yen has raised the prices of imported raw materials and this has caused a chain reaction to the domestic price system.

Owing to the raise of the monetary exchange rate, the prices of imported raw materials rose 73.3 per cent at minimum and 375 per cent at maximum between January 1973 and January 1974.

The recent sharp rise of the value of yen has sent the prices of raw materials imported from Japan soaring on wings. The prices of raw materials of the chemical industry jumped on two or three occasions in 1977 in all items.

The hike of the prices of imported raw materials is one of the important factors of the price zoom in south Korea. According to an analysis conducted by the "Hanguk Development Institute," the change of the monetary exchange rate accounts for 12 per cent and the hike of the prices of imported goods 64 per cent of factors stimulating the price hike in south Korea.

Graphic proof of this was that 36 countries took steps to restrict the import of south Korean goods in over 190 items in 1977.

South Korea suffers a huge loss amounting to over 1,000 million dollars due to the U.S. restriction on the import of south Korean fibre goods. In one year of 1975 more than 20 fibre enterprises in Pusan and Taegu areas had to curtail or suspend operation due to a low ebb in export.

As the export of raw yarn and silk fabrics to Japan was barred, more than 50 silk enterprises went bankrupt overnight.

Big enterprises which had lost their foreign markets made a wholesale infiltration into a domestic market, ruining minor enterprises en masse.

3. Miserable Position of Colonial Slaves

The dependence and bankruptcy of the economy, the material basis of social life, have brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people who are subjected to the miserable lot of colonial slaves.

The more the working masses, the subject of history and the creators of material wealth, suffer from hunger, poverty and drudgery, the more the few privileged elite, a parasite of society and human blood-sucker, wallows in money, pleasure and corruption. This contradiction is the economic reality of colonial south Korea and an inevitable outcome of the "yusin-style modernisation."

1) Chains of Slavery, Hard Working Conditions

The working conditions in south Korea are the worst in the world, without an equal in the modern civilized society. They give rise to tragedies hourly and daily.

To be seen in south Korea are all the harshest working conditions—the world's longest working day, highest labour intensity and worst environment of labour and lowest wages, etc.

In south Korea there are no elementary rights of the working class, such as the three rights of labour generally recognized in capitalist society.

The notorious "yusin constitution" and other evil laws under the fascist legal system and all the repressive machines from the "Central Intelligence Agency" to ubiquitous terrorist groups are used for the criminal purpose of strictly sealing up even the slightest labour disputes and forcing the working people to be docile slaves of "yusin."

There are more than 40 fascist evil laws with hundreds of provisions aimed at suppressing the labour movement. Among them are article 29 of the "yusin constitution" codifying the restriction and deprivation of the three rights of labour, article 9 of the "law on special measures for national defence" thoroughly prohibiting any collective action under the constant "state of emergency" and the "law on trade unions and mediation of labour disputes at foreign-invested enterprises" strictly banning the formation of trade unions and labour disputes of workers at enterprises operating on investments by foreigners.

Not only those engaged in the political struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working masses are liable to capital and heavy penalty. Those who participate in the economic struggle for higher wages are also ruthlessly suppressed at the point of the bayonet.

South Korea is a hell of labour and a land of darkness in the true sense of the term. The working people bound by the chains of "yusin" are subjected to long hours of hard labour surpassing the physical and spiritual bounds of man's endurance.

Accroding to a survey of weekly working day in 60 countries conducted by an international labour organisation in 1977, the working day in south Korea is the longest in the world.

Labour intensity per unit hour in south Korea is the highest in the world.

The Pak "regime" announced that at industrial establishments producing goods for export, the weekly working day which had been nominally set at 48 hours was lengthened to 60 hours. In actuality, it is generally more than 80 hours.

The workers of Japanese enterprises and other enterprises run on investments by foreigners in the "Masan Free Export Zone" suffer from the worst working conditions, subjected to inhumane treatment and national insult.

Even according to a survey by the "Office of Labour," 23,000 workers hired at the foreign enterprises in the Masan Industrial Zone are forced to work 14-16 hours a day and over 36,000 workers in the Kumi Industrial Zone 16-18 hours.

According to a physical examination conducted by the "Office of Labour" among 16 year old juvenile workers, their weight is 3-6 kg less and their height is 11-13 cm shorter than the average figures of ordinary boys.

The labour environment in south Korea reminds one of a hell on earth. It is too murderous to be expressed in words.

South Korea comes first in the world, surpassing the United States 10 times and Japan 7 times in the number of labour accidents and casualties. In one year of 1977 more than 117,000 labour accidents took place at enterprises with more than 16 workers, killing or injuring more than 118,000 workers, even according to doctored figures released by the "Office of Labour." This was an increase of 21 per cent in the number of accidents and 30 per cent in the number of casualties.

In the mining industry where there are no elementary labour safety devices, labour accidents are more frequent and more tragic. Every one million tons of coal cost the lives of 12.4-14 workers.

The harmful labour environment causes vital occupational diseases shortening the life span of working people.

A survey conducted by a health society in Seoul in October 1975 in the areas of Seoul and Masan revealed that harmful labour environment surpasses the danger limit at 80 per cent of enterprises. And it was made known by a survey of the authorities concerned that 40 per cent of workers at harmful work sites are sufferers of various occupational diseases and upwards of 60 per cent of those who have been working for more than 10 years suffer from incurable occupational diseases.

Foreign pollutional enterprises introduced into south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi group of traitors have spread horrible pollutional diseases.

The Toyama Chemical Nippon, Chemical and Showadenki-Kogyo which invited public censure in the question of heavy metal pollution and many other pollutional enterprises of Japan cause serious damages not only to their employees but also to the whole population and the whole land.

According to a survey carried out by the medical college of Kyongbuk University till the end of 1977 among over 80 workers of two companies treating sexivalent chrome, more than 70 per cent of them are suffering from various pollutional diseases. Over 50 per cent of them had holes in their spleenish diaphragms.

The worst in the working conditions in south Korea is the difficulty of employment.

South Korea is now flooded with more than 2.5 million unemployed and millions of semi-unemployd. They are in a dire destitution barely keeping body and soul together at the bottom of this society where even those in employment are groaning in the hardships of living. The existence of a large army of unemployed who are ready to do any work to support themselves is used by entrepreneurs in imposing worse conditions upon their employees

2) Area of World Lowest Wage, Income

South Korea hits the world's bottom in the wage level.

The low grain price policy and the low wage policy are the two important means of the Pak "regime" in the extortion of the people.

The low wage policy is persistently enforced to nail down the wages of the working people at the lowest level and strictly restrict their hike. Even according to doctored figures released by the "Office of Labour," as of the end of October last year, 74.9 per cent of the entire workers got less than 45,000 *won* as their monthly wages, 79 per cent of whom no more than 30,000 *won*. Their starvation wages were no more than a quarter or one fifth of the minimum living cost of a family of urban workers which amounted to 162,000 *won* at that time.

The wage level of south Korean workers is far below that of developing countries, to say nothing of the developed capitalist countries. Data made public by the United Nations showed that the wage level of the Philippines, Burma, Sri Lanka and India is respectively 2.8, 2.2, 1.9 and 1.6 times higher than south Korea's.

How low south Korea's wage level is can be graphically shown by the fact that the cost of labour accounts for only 7.8 per cent of the production cost of major manufactured goods.

The income of peasants is smaller than that of urban working people.

Figures released by the authorities concerned show that as of the end of last year, 70 per cent of the entire peasant families went 30 per cent below the urban workers in the yearly income.

Tenants who make up 29.1 per cent of the entire peasant households are exploited and plundered more harshly by the landlords, who wrest the former of 60-80 per cent of their harvest as rent.

The peasant economy is being fragmentized as the days go by. The peasants are saddled with heavy debts. As of the end of last year, 93 per cent of the entire peasant families got into debt, which amounts to 100,000 *won* per family.

Having lost the means of living, a large number of peasants desert their native villages. Between 1967 and 1977 the rural population decreased by 340,000 every year.

The Pak Jung Hi group slices off the workers' income by using such economic lever as the redistribution of income.

Every year the Pak "regime" retrogressively revises tax laws, trumpts up new taxes and raises the tax rates. The levies upon the people increased from 230,000 million *won* in 1968 to 3,300,000 million *won* in 1978. This is an increment of 14.4 times. In the same period tax imposition per head of the population swelled 13.2 times, that is from 7,580 *won* to 99,500 *won*.

The Pak "regime" leaves no means untried in extorting the people. They forcibly sell public loans and bonds which are as worthless as paper scraps and force the people to make "defence contributions" and "new village contributions." Since June 1976, as many as 2,822 million *won* has been collected from the people under the name of "new village contributions."

Inflation and price hike also pose a threat to the living of the workers and peasants.

According to an announcement of the "Hanguk Bank," the volume of currency in circulation rose from 120,000 million *won* in 1967 to 2,170,000 million *won* in 1977.

In the vicious cycle of inflation, the commodity prices are soaring on wings. According to a general review of prices given by the "Hanguk Bank," the annual price hike rate stood at an average of 17 per cent between 1962 and 1966 and 19.4 per cent between 1972 and 1976.

Last year the wholesale commodity prices went up 17 per cent and the consumer good prices 26 per cent and this year they registered 10 and 14.4 per cent respectively as of the end of September.

The minimum living cost for each family of urban working people rose to 190,687 *won*, an increase of 17.5 per cent above that at the end of last year.

The price of urea fertilizer jumped more than 5 times between 1971 and 1975.

Facts show that the impoverishment of the working people is further accelerated through the distribution and redistribution of the income.

3) Widening of Gulf Between Rich and Poor

The contradictions of the rich getting ever richer and the poor ever poorer inherent to the capitalist society are daily growing in colonial south Korea.

The data released by the "Hanguk Development Institute" with regard to the share of earnings between 1965 and 1976 reveal that 43.1 per cent of the total wealth was concentrated in the hands of the earners of large yearly income amounting to more than 22 million *won*, who represented only 0.3 per cent of the population.

The house rent is rising as days go by, caused by price rise and the prevalent practices of speculating real properties

For the workers who receive a monthly wage of 30,000-40,000 *won* and impoverished peasants who get into debt due to unsuccessful farming, having their own house is out of the question. Thus, some 10 million people are living in shanties, tents and mud huts, which can hardly be called houses.

The working people suffering from constant famine are literally on the verge of starvation.

Even the "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" which is trying the hardest to cover up the dark side of society could not but make public in 1976 that 10.9 per cent of the total population were affected with anemia from unbalanced nutrition. In Seoul, over 30 per cent of the residents suffer from malnutrition.

Twenty-three per cent of the entire primary school children are skipping their meal. This is a well-known fact.

The situation of urban paupers in the depths of poverty is appalling indeed.

There are 180,000 board-hovels in Seoul and local areas at present. In Seoul alone, there are 130,000 shanties inhabited by one-fifth of its population.

The living conditions of urban paupers are so appalling that those peasants who once quitted their land are obliged to return back to their villages from towns. Between 1973 and 1975 the number of such floating population reached more than 100,000 in South Kyongsang Province alone.

Hard up for school expenses, sons and daughters of the poor toiling masses are barred from the right to study.

School impositions of all kinds quoted by the authorities concerned rose by a large margin—629 to 745 per cent between 1966 and 1975. It is required to pay annually some 100,000 *won* at primary school, 200,000 *won* at middle school, 480,000 at high school and 740,000 *won* at college and university.

As of 1975, 800,000 children under 15 years of age were unable to go to school.

Owing to excessive school expenses, over 40 per cent of primary school graduates cannot receive secondary education and 50 per cent of middle school graduates and an overwhelming majority of high school graduates cannot continue their studies at schools of higher grade. Tragic suicide cases of students who are denied schooling for lack of money and their parents are of frequent occurrence.

In conclusion, the white paper points out:

So long as south Korea remains a colony of U.S. imperialism and a scapegoat for the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism and so long as the Pak Jung Hi outfit pursue the treacherous economic policy, an independent national economy cannot be built nor can the popular masses be rescued from destitution.

Anti-imperialist, anti-feudal people's democratic revolution should be carried out in south Korea, if its economy is to be reverted from the retrogressive course of its Americanization and Japanization and to be freed from the vicious circle of dependence on foreign capital and reliance on export and if it is to be led to the genuine path helpful for the betterment of the people's life and the prosperity and grandeur of the nation, not to the road of becoming a strategic appendage of imperialist aggression and laying an obstacle in the way of the independent reunification of the country.

The north, the great homeland of Juche shedding its radiant rays all over the world, is in the historic course of building a truly independent national economy and realising the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. This sets a living example which shows the only way out for the south Korean economy and provides a valuable experience on which it should draw wholly.

The entire people of south Korea including the workers and peasants should closely combine their present struggle against imperialist economic invasion and the extortion of the people with their political struggle for the democratization of society and independent reunification and should rally all patriotic democratic forces to liquidate the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and establish a genuine people's government.

This is the only glorious road for the south Korean people to restore independence and give full play to their creative initiative, road of real prosperity for them to carry out the people's democratic reforms to the hilt and promote the independent development of the national economy and the road leading to independent reunification, a road of smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad and defending the dignity and honour of the nation. (Concluded)

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